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## NEWS IN BRIEF.

Compiled from Various Sources. LIV. CONGRESS.

(First Session.)

In the senate, on the 2d, an unusually large umber of senators participated in the opening-day proceedings, the only interesting fest-ure of which was the swearing in of the mem-bers, soon after which the senate adjoured un-til noon of the \$d, to await the receipt of the president's message.....In the house, Mr. Reed, of Maine, was chosen speaker by a vote of 234 to 95 for ex-Speaker Crisp, and the remainder of the caucus ticket of the republicans was duly elected. The rules of the Fiftyfirst congress—the Reed rules—were adopted, and the drawing for seats was followed by adjournment for the day.

In the senate, on the 3d, the president's message was read and laid on the table; that part of it relating to the payment of the indemnity to British subjects in connection with the Behring sea controversy was afterwards referred specially to the committee on foreign relations. Various bills, memorials and resolutions in reference to the atrocities in Asia Minor and looking to recognition of belligerant rights to Cuba were presented.... In the house the new chaplain created a sensation by the patriotic character of the opening prayer. The president's message was read and the house lourned until the 6th.

In the senate, on the 4th, petitions for the recognition of the independence of Cuba were presented from the states of Ohio and Florida, and Mr. Allen (pop., Neb.) spoke in the same interest. Resolutions were offered by Mr. Hoar (rep., Mass.) pledging the support of the senate to the president "in the most vigorous action he may deem fit to take for the protection and security of American citizens in Turkey, and to obtain redress for injuries committed on them," and calling for all information received by the president or state department on the subject, and as to whether Amer-ican consuls in Turkey have been interfered

The house was not in session on the 4th. DIN the senate, on the 5th, two important financial measures were introduced and referred to the committee on finance. The first provides for the coinage of the silver bullion now in the treasury into half-dollars, quarters and dimes. and for the redemption of legal-tender notes in standard silver dollars whenever the gold reserve is below \$100,000.001. The second provides for the unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 1514 to 1, only when similar laws have been passed by Great Britain, France and Germany, Resolutions were offered and speeches made bearing upon the question of the rebellion in Cuba and American recognition of belligerent rights of Cuba

### PERSONAL AND POLITICAL

On the 4th the centenary of the birth of Thomas Carlisle, historian and philosopher, was celebrated at his birthplace, Eccleficehan, near Dumfries, Scotland. A large number of wreaths were sent from all parts of Great Britain and the continent.

DR. A. C. JONES, undoubtedly one of the youngest veterans of the late war, has been elected commander of Williams Post, No. 78, G. A. R., at Muncle, Ind. February 1, 1861, he was 12 years old. August of the same year he enlisted in Company G, First Iowa infantry, and took part in the battle at Springfield, Mo., ten days later. He served through the rebellion in the second Colorado cavalry.

MR. TERRES, United States minister to Turkey, cabled the state department on the 4th, from Constantinople. that everything relating to Armenian interests was satisfactory. The missionaries, he said, were safe and pro-

On the 4th, in the suit of Gus A. Meyer, against ex-congressman W. C. P. Breckinridge for services rendered in the celebrated Madge Pollard case, and in which the plaintiff got a ver-dict before a Cincinnati magistrate, defense paid \$550 into court alleging in his answer this was the amount of

On the 4th Herr Von Bulo-Bebenberg was re-elected president of the German reichstag, receiving 229 votes out

On the 4th Wm. J. Murray, aged 80, died in Toledo, O., after voluntarily fasting forty-seven days.

Kine HUMBERT, on the 5th, gave an audience to Hon. Wayne MacVeagh,

the American ambassador. THE president sont to the senate a batch of recess nominations on the 5th. THE Madrid Globe describes the par

agraph in President Cieveland's message referring to Cuba as "an utter-unce of serious importance."

### CRIMES AND CASUALTIES

On the 2d imperfect insulation of supply wires leading to the cable house of the Prudential Insurance Co.'s \$2,-000,000 property at Newark, N. J., caused a \$15,000 fire.

On the 2d. We slieriff of Tuolumne

county, Cal., was robbed of 53,000 taxes just collected by him.
On the 4th a six story sweat-shop building on the corner of Atlorney and Riverton streets, New York, was gutted by fire. A dozen people had to be carried out of the two tenements on either side of the burning building, and nearly a dozen men dropped to a Boar belonging to the British

pocupante drowned

Ar Chicago, while Geo. Peck, a drop, was using gasoline, the liquid ignited from friction, and he was limited by veloped in fire. He jumped into a var

of boiling water, from which he was rescued with difficulty. He will probably die.

On the 5th the Greenville hotel, located 6 miles east of Hortonville, Wis. was destroyed by fire. Wm. Renter. an employe, was suffocated and taken from the burning building dead. Several members of a "medicine troupe" escaped by jumping from the secondfloor window, clad in their night clothes. On the 5th Dr. R. J. Fox, a prominent physician of Linneus, Mo., who was found guilty of stealing the body of Mrs. Gates, was sentenced to the penitentiary for three years.

On the 5th Sam Sewell, assistant eashier of the First national bank of McGregor, Tex., was indicted for the recent robbery of that bank.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

A STEAMER will shortly leave Enland with the cable which is to be laid n the Amazon river from Para to Manaos, 1,400 miles, with sixteen intermediate stations.

PROBABLY the most important ques-tion to be considered by the general assembly of Virginia, now in session. will be that of holding a constitutional convention to amend the Walton election law and to modify the system of appeals in criminal cases.

On the 5th the new British cruiser Diana was launched at Glasgow. She is 300 feet long and 5,000 tons burden. Her indicated horse power is 9,600, and her guaranteed speed 1614 knots. Her hull is of steel and her ram of bronze.

On the 5th Said Pasha, president of the Turkish council of state and formerly grand vizier, sought refuge in the British embassy at Constantinople, fearing arrest.

THE offices of the socialist party, recently closed in Berlin, have been removed to Hamburg, outside of the jurisdiction of Prussia.

FRANCIS L. HIGGINSON, a Boston banker, has forwarded to his eloping wife at Genoa, Italy, a cable money order for \$100,000, to keep the "poor things from starving."

DURING the week ended on the 5th the bullion in the Bank of England increased £1,733,434.

On the 5th between 500 and 600 Scandinavian-American farmers, principally from the great northwest, with sprinkling of merchants, sailed from New York on the Thingvalla Steamship Co.'s steamer Island, on a Christmas excursion to their old home.

On the 5th it was reported that seven warships and nine torpedo boats, forming the armed reserve of the Russian Black sea fleet, were anchored at Sebastopol.

On the 5th the senate confirmed the nomination of Matt W. Ransom, of North Carolina, as minister to Mexico.

### CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

THE senate was not in session on the 5th ... . In the house Speaker Reed announced his first committee, that of mileage, consisting of Messrs. Wright (Mass.), Bernham (Cal.), and Burrell (III.), republicans), and Pendleton Tex.), democrat. A joint resolution was agreed to authorizing the printing of 3,500 copies of the monthly statistical abstract published by the treasury department. A resolution assuring the president of support in any move he may make to improve the condition of the Armenians, met with objection and was referred.

THE Empire State express on the New York Central railroad now holds the record as the fastest regular passenger train in the world, with a regular scheduled speed of 53.33 miles per hour to her credit. The speed of the best trains of foreign nations is: England, 51.75; Germany, 51.25; France, 49.88; Belgium, 45.04; Holland, 44.73; Italy, 42.34; Austria-Hun-

gary, 41.75 THE American Catholic league was ncorporated at Baltimore, Md., on the 7th. It is founded on broad patriotic ines, and based on the essential principles of free institutions, and it is pro posed to make it one of the most important and patriotic organizations

that has ever existed among Catholics. MR. SCOVILLE, of the Scoville Manuacturing Co., of Waterbury, Conn., the contractors for the Columbian World's Fair medals, announced, on the 6th, that all of the 24,000 medals will be completed and ready for delivery by the middle of the present month.

OFFICIAL information received, in London, on the 6th, stated that the report that France and Russia had withtrawn from the European concert relative to Turkey was wholly unfounded. A MONSTER petition, bearing 92,000 names, praying for the recognition of the Cubans as belligerents, was presented to congress, on the 6th, by Representative Royse, of Indiana. A GAVEL made from a piece on the

hull of the first vessel that passed through the Sault Ste. Marie canal has been presented to Speaker Reed by E. H. Nelson, of Minnesota.

A TRUST, comprising almost every carpet-tack factory in the country, has been organized, and the price of to has suddenly advanced to almost double the former rates.

Tur town of Mariested, Sweden, warship Bouncer was capsized off population 3,000, was virtually de-Sheruces, on the 2d, and four of its stroyed by fire, which started on the

#### MISSOURI STATE NEWS.

Adjustment of a Missouri Land Gran. There has been pending for a long time an unsettled agricultural land grant to the state of Missouri.

A bill has been prepared for a final adjustment in the matter, and will be introduced in congress. The land grant act passed in 1862. It was to provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts. Missour selected about 55,000 acres along the survey of the Atlantic & Pacific, now the St. Louis & San Francisco railroad. That land was supposed to be more valuable, by reason of the railroad survey, and it was put to the state at double minimum price, on that account. When the road was built, it departed from the survey. Much of the land was from 6 to 15 miles off the road, and yet the state had been charged double value for it In 1880 all lands along the road were reduced from double minimum to single minimum. Missouri had 21,590 acres which has been charged to her as 49.180 acres. The bill for adjustment authorizes the state to select from the government lands within Missouri, 24,500 acres for the benefit of the agricultural college.

Claims the Town of Diamond. W. H. Robinson, says a Springfield dispatch, has taken out in the local land office original homestead papers for a tract of land in Newton county, on which much of the town of Diamond is located. On the tract homestead there are several dwelling houses and a town hall. Diamond is a town of about 400 people, and the officers in the land office say that the honestead will give Mr. Robinson a good title to it. The tract was homesteaded by E. H. Benham in 1871, but before taking final proof he disposed of it and the claim was never proven up. People who bought the land supposed they had a good title to it, and thus the village of Diamond was built on government land. Mr. Robinson will enforce his claim for the entire forty acres so

Their Private Secretaries. Says a Washington dispatch: Two members of the Missouri delegation have daughters who are stenographers and typewriters. They have decided to appoint those daughters to the positions of private secretaries under the law which gives each member a secretary at \$100 a month while congress is in session. The members are Mr. Tracy and Mr. Raney.

Mr. Cobb retains the services of his former private secretary, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Mozely has appointed M. E. Ben-

son, of West Plains, his private secre-Representative Clark has appointed as his private secretary Bert D. Nor-

toni, a well-known young lawyer of Macon county. Farmers' Institute in Shannon. The people of Shannon county are

enthusiastic over the farmers' institute held at Birch Tree. Those who are lecturing under the auspices of the state board of agriculture pronounced the display of apples, dorn, potatoes and wheat one of the best they had seen. Dr. T. J. Turner discussed the "disease of live stock," N. F. Murray, "commercial horticulture," and as this is the heart of the land of the big, red apple, a large audience greeted him and followed the lecture with closest interest. He was followed by John Patterson on "dairying." Col. G. W. Waters talked on "tillage" and Mr.

#### Patterson discussed "farm wastes." Good Roads Association.

The Missouri Good Roads association has called its next annual convention to meet in the Agricultural college in Columbia, in connection with the annual meeting of the state board of agriculture, the second week in January. The experiment station has arranged to make some practical demonstrations of the waste of power in hauling loads on soft roads and over rough roads, and also whether wheels with wide tires will pull heavier on the different kinds of roads than those having parrow tires.

### Bold Work of Robbers.

At Monteer, Shannon county, three men, about 5 o'clock the other afternoon, robbed the store of Charles Mc-Clellan, the post office, compelled G. H. Davis, a school-teacher, to hand over \$65, and robbed Mrs. McClellan, John Little, Joe Layton and another man. Rev. Louis Debls, Methodist, was forced to hand over all he had.

Rev. Dr. W. A. Rothwell. Rev. Dr. W. A. Rothwell, of Moherly, died a few mornings ago, aged 67. He was one of Moberly's pioneers and most highly-respected citizens. He was the father of Hon. W. A. Rothwellrepresentative of Randolph county. He had been pastor of the Primitive Baptist church of Moberly for many

Bullet Flattened on His Skutt. James Pots and Wash Nash, colored. of Lewis, Henry county, were fooling with a pisto', when it went off, and the ball struck Nash squarely in the forehead, and flattened out just us it would had it struck a stone wall. Nash does not seem to be hurt much.

A Kansas City Ploneer. Edward N. Allen, aged 65, a pioneer of Kansas City, for ten years president of the board of trade and an ex-mayor, died the other day. His father was the late Josiah B. Allen, a man of considerable prominence in Connectient and Ohio.

Pelsoned His Sister's Lover. The death sentence passed upon Emile David by the circuit court of Osage county has been affirmed by the supreme court. He poisoned Frank Henderson, who was engaged to marry

### PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Synopsis of President Cleveland's Message to Congress.

The Document, While Lengthy, is Wholly Given Over to Our Foreign Relations and Discussion of the Money Problem. .

The president's message transmitted to the congress on the 3d was a very lengthy document. It treated exclusively of our foreign relations and the currency question. In submitting the message to the congress the president invites the careful consideration of the questions discussed not only by the national legislature, but by his fellow-countrymen.

#### FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Great Britain.

THE BEHRING REA QUESTION.

Several vexatious questions were left undetermined by the Behring sea arbitration tribunal. In the meantime the depletion of the
seal herds by means of pelagic hunting has so
alarmingly progressed that unless their
slaughter is at once effectively checked their
extinction within a few years seems to be a
matter of absolute certainty.

The understanding by which the United
States was to pay, and Great Britain to receive
a lump sum of \$425,000 in full settlement of all
British claims for damages arising from our
seizure of British sealing vesse's unauthorized
under the award of the Paris tribunal of arbitration was not confirmed by the last congress,
which declined to make the necessary appropriation. I am still of the opinion that this arrangement was a judicious and advantageous
one for the government, and I carnestly recommend that it be again considered and
sanctioned. If, however, this does
not meet with the favor of congress, it certainly will hardly dissent from the
proposition that the government is bound by
every consideration of honor and good faith to
provide for the speedy adjustment of these
claims by arbitration as the only other alternative. A treaty of arbitration has therefore
been agreed upon, and will be immediately
laid before the scnate so that in one of the
modes suggested a final settlement may be
reached.

THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

The completion of the preliminary survey of the Alaskan boundary, which follows the coutour of the coast from the southernmost point of Prince of Wales island, until it strikes the one hundred and forty-first meritian at or near the summit of Mount St. Elias, awaits further necessary appropriation, which is urgently recommended. This survey was undertaken under provisions of the convention entered into by this country and Great Britain July 22, 1892, and the supplementary convention of February 3, 1894. As to the remaining section of the Alaskan boundary which follows the one hundred and forty-first meridian northwardly from Mount St. Elias to the frozen THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY. ocean, the settlemect of which involves the physical location of the meridian mentioned, no conventional agreement has yet been made.

In the meantime, the valley of the Yukon is In the meantime, the valley of the Yukon is becoming a highway through the hithorto unexplored wilds of Alaska, and abundant mineral wealth has been discovered in that region, especially at or near the juncture of the boundary meridian with the Yukon and its tributaries. In these circumstances it is expedient, and, indeed, imperative, that the jurisdiction limits of the respective governments in this new region be speedily determined. Her Britannic majesty's government has proposed a joint delimitation of the one hundred and forty-first meridian by an international commission of experts, which, if connational commission of experts, which, if congress will authorize and make due provision therefore, can be accomplished with no unreasonable delay.

The Venezuelan Question. THAT DISPATCH TO MR. BAYARD. It being apparent that the boundary dispute between Great Britain and the republic of Venezuela, concerning the limits of British Guiana, was approaching an acute stage, a definite statement of the interest and policy of the United States as regards the controversy resumed to be required, both on its account and seemed to be required, both on its account and in view of its relations with the friendly powers directly concerned. In July last, therefore, a dispatch was addressed to our ambassador at London for communication to the British government, in which the attitude of the United States was fully and distinctly set forth.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE DEFINED. The general conclusions there reached and formulated are in substance that the traditional and established policy of this government is firmly opposed to a forcible increase and the stable of the substance of its territorial postional and established policy of this government is firmly opposed to a forcible increase by any European power of its territorial possessions on this continent; that this policy is as well founded in principle as it is strongly supported by numerous precedents that as a consequence the United States is bound to protect against the enlargement of the area of British Guinea in derrogation of the rights and against the will of Venezuela; that, considering the disparity in strength of Great Britain and Venezuela the territorial dispute between them can be reasonably settled only by friendly and impartial arbitration, and that the resort to such arbitration should include the whole controversy, and is not satisfied if one of the powers concerned is permitted to draw an arbitrary line through the territory in debate and to declare that it will submit to arbitration only the portion lying oneside of it. In view of these conclusions the dispatch in question called upon the British government for a definite answer to the question whether it would or would not submit the territorial controversy between itself and Venezuela in its entirety to impartial arbitration. The answer of the British government has not yet been received, but it is expected shortly, when further communication on the subject will probably be made to the congress.

Mr. Waher, formerly United States consul at Tamatave, remained in Madagascar after his term of office expired, and was apparently successful in procuring business concessions from the Hovas of greater or less value. After the occupation of Tamatave and the declation of martial law by the Fronch, he was arrested upon various charges, among them that of communicating military information to the enemy of France, was tried and convicted by a military tribunal, and sentenced to twenty years's imprisonment. The president recites at length the efforts this government has made in Mr. Waller's behalf, and says that it is confidently expected that some satisfactory solution of the matter will shortly be reached. Meanwhile, it appears that Mr. Waller's confinement has every alleviation which the state of his health and all the other circumstances of the case demand or permit.

Our relations with the states of the German ampire are, in some aspects, typical of a condition of things elsewhere found in a country whose productions and trades are similar to our own. The close rivalries of competing industries; the influence of the delustre doctrine that the internal development of a nation is promoted and its wealth increased by a policy, which is undertaking to reserve its home markets for the exclusive use of its own producers, necessarily obstruct their sales in foreign markets and prevents free access to the products of the world. The desire to retain trade in time-worn ruts regardle s of the inexorable laws of new needs and changed conditions of demand and supply, and our own halting tardiness is laviting a freer exchange of commedities, and by this means imperiling our footing in the external markets naturally open to us, have created a situation somewhat injurious to American export interests not only in Germany, where they are perhaps most noticeable, but in adjacent countries. TRADE RELATIONS WITH THAT COUNTRY.

The experts affected are largely American stile and other food products, the mason as-

signed for unfavorable discrimination being that their consumption is deleterious to the public health. This is all the more irritating in view of the fact that no European state is as jealous of the excellence and wholesomeness of its exported food supplies as the United States, nor so easily able, on account of inherent soundness, to guarantee those qualities. It is not to be forgotten that international trade can be one-sided. Its currents are alternating, and its movements should be honestly reciprocal. Without this it almost necessarily degenerates into a device to gain advantage or a contrivance to secure benefits with only the semblance of a return.

BETALIATION EAST.

If an examination of the situation suggests

If an examination of the situation suggests such measures on our part as would involve restrictions similar to those from which we suffer, the way to such a course is easy; it should, however, by no means be lightly entered upon, since the necessity for the inauguration of such a pelicy would be regretted by the best sentiment of our people, and because it naturally and logically might lead to consequences of the gravest character.

#### Spain and Cuba.

EFFORTS TOWARD NEUTRALITY. In referring to the struggle in Cuba for inde-pendence from the mother country, Spain, the president says that carnest efforts have been made on the part of this government to enforce opedience to our neutrality laws and to pre-vent the territory of the United States from being abused as a vantage ground from which to aid those in arms against Spanish sover-eignity.

PLAIN DUTY OF AMERICAN CITIZENS. Whatever may be the traditional sympathy of our countrymen as individuals with people who seem to be struggling for larger autonomy and greater freedom, deepened as such sympathy naturally must be in behalf of our neighbors, yet the plain duty of their government is to observe in good faith the obligations of international relationship. The performance of this duty should not be made more difficult by a disregard on the part of our citizens of the obligations growing out of their allegiance to their country, which should restrain them from violating as individuals the neutrality which the nation of which they are members are bound to observe in its relations to triendly sovereign states.

#### China and Japan.

The president believes that the energetic steps taken by the government in the troubles in China, in which missionaries were a saulted and missions destroyed, are all the more likely to result in future safety to our citizens in China because the imperial government is, he is persuaded, entirely convinced that we desire only the liberty and protection of our own citizens and redress for any wrongs they may have suffered, and that we have no ulterior designs or objects, political or otherwise.

China will not forget either our kindly service to her citizens during her late that nor the further fact that, while furnishing all the facilities at our command to further the negotiation of a peace between her and Japan we sought no advantages and interposed no counsel.

GRATEFUL APPRECIATION. THE MISSIONARY TROUBLES.

GRATEFUL APPRECIATION. The governments of both China and Japan have, in special dispatches transmitted through their respective diplomatic representatives, expressed in a most pleusing manner their grateful appreciation of our assistance to their citizens during the unhappy struggle and the value of our aid in paving the way to their resumption of peaceful relations.

#### In Turkey.

AMERICANS AFFORDED PROTECTION. Referring to affairs in Turkey, the recent massacre of Christians and the perils of missionaries, the president says that no efforts have been spared in behalf of American citizens, and their protection in person and property has been carnestly and vigorously enforced by every means within our power. The presence of American naval vessels in Ottoman waters has had good effect.

DUTY AND RIGHTS OF EUROPEAN POWERS. By treaty several of the most powerful Euro-pean powers have secured a right and have assumed a duty, not only in behalf of their own interest, but as agents of the world. Their right is to enforce such conduct to Their right is to enforce such conduct to the Turkish government as will restrain fanatical brutally, and their duty is to interfere and to insure against such dreadful occurrences in Turkey as lately shocked civilization. The powers declare this right and this duty to be theirs alone, and it is carnestly hoped that prompt and effective action of their part will not be delayed.

### THE FINANCIAL OUESTION.

THE MOST IMPORTANT QUESTION. As we turn from a review of our fo. eign relations to the contemplation of our national financial situation, says the president, we are immediately aware that we approach a subject of domestic consern more important than any other that can engage our attention, and one at present in such a perplexing and delicate predicament as to require prompt and wise treatment.

# By command of the people, a customs revenue system, designed for the protection and benefit of favored classes at the expense of the great mass of our countrymen, and which, while inefficient for the purpose of revenue, curtailed our trade relations and impeded our entrance to the markets of the world, has been superceded by a tarif policy which in principle is based upon a denial of the right of the government to obstruct the avenues to our people's cheap living or lessen their comfort and contentment, for the sake of according especial advantages to favorites, and which, while encouraging our intercourse and trade with other nations recognizes the fact that American self-reliance, thrift and ingenuity, can build up our country's industries and develop its resources more surely than enervating paternalism. THE REVENUE SYSTEM

THE GOLD RESERVE.

The president attributes the depletion of the gold reserve to the greenbacks and the sliver treasury notes. He cites the numerous efforts of the administration to maintain the reserve and the various pond issues temporarily relieving the pressure. In this emergency, he says, and in view of its surrounding perplexities, it becomes entirely apparent to those upon whom the struggle for safety was devolved, not only that our gold reserve must for the third time in less 'han thirteen months be restored by another issue and sale of bonds bearing a high rate of interest and badly suited to the purpose, but that a plan must be adopted for their disposition, pr. mising better results than those realized on previous sales. THE GOLD RESERVE.

An agreement was therefore made with a number of financiers and bankers whereby it was stipulated that bonds described in the resumption act of 1875, payable in coin thirty years after their date, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, and amounting to about \$2.000,000, should be exchanged for gold, receivable by weight amounting to a little more than \$55,01,000.

TERMS OF THE CONTRACT.

the agreement.

The performance of this contract not only restored the reserve, but checked for a time the withdrawals of gold and brought on period of restored confidence and such pears and quiet in business circles as were of the greatest possible value, to every interest that effects our

On the day this contract was roade its terms were communicated to congress by special executive message. In which it was stated that more than sixten millions of dollars would be saved to to the government if gold bonds, hearing 3 per cent. Were authorized to he substituted for those mentioned in the contract. The congress having declined to grant the necessary authority to se ure this saying, the contract, unmodified, was sarried out, resulting in a gold reserve amounting to \$107,571,220 on the state of the say of July, 1828.

plished by the change of the notes for Unit States bonds of small as well as large descentations, bearing a low rate of interest. To should be long-term bonds, thus increase their desirability as investments, and becautheir payment could be well postponed the period far removed from present financial by dens and perplexities, when, with increase prosperity and resources, they would be me castly met. To further insure the cancellat of these notes, and also provide a way in what gold may be added to our currency in her them, a feature in the plan should be as their try given to the secretary of the trease to dispose of the bonds abroad for gold, if a casary, to complete the comtemplated redention and cancellation, permitting him to the proceeds of such bonds to take up and occi any of the notes that may be in the treaty, or that may be received by their gures ment on any account. The increase of bonded debt involved in this plan would amply compensated by renewed activity enterprise in all business circles, the resto confidence at home, the reinstated faith in monetary strength abroad and the stimulation of every interest and industry that would low the cancellation of the gold-demand of gations now afflicting us.

NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATE

NO FEARS OF OUR INSOLVER Perhaps it is supposed that sufficient eccipts would, in a sentimental way, receipts would, in a sentimental way, the situation by inspiring confidence solvency and allaying the fear of percentage of a solvency and allaying the fear of percentage of the server has any apprehension as to cur ready ability our way with such money as we had, and question whether or not our current receipment our current expenses entered into the stimate of our solvency. Of course the generative of gold, was estirely immaterial to the foreign creditor and investor. His debt could only be said in gold and his only concern was our ability to see on hand that kind of money.

AS TO PRES COINAGE OF SILVER

-Some interesting maps at tion have been compiled by Dr. Ge Senost The two main German sailing ships are the trips to the west coast of South Assica and the rice trips to India and to straits of Malages. The Congo is on of the hardest places to reach from the Lizard, taking as long a time as the Cape of Good flope and Potagonia. To takes as long, to reach Australia, and Zanzibar. It requires forty days to reach New York, which is one of the most inaccessible ports for a se sailing vessel, especially in winter, the return voyage takes only two five days. To Panama the trip is forty days, but the return is a days Australia is equally distant the Cape of Good Hope or by the Horn, though the latter is present on the home trip, as the dangers

-A queer Arabian Nights tale party of weavers formed a procession and started for a villa Ferozpore. The bridgerous was and blind of one eye, and his feared the bride's parents was feared the bride's parents was a the second started by the weavers advised the bride's parents was a second s feared the bride's parents weeking fuse him, so the weavers advised in to present a barber's boy who was them as the groom. The barber dressed in this groom's weeking ments and was seented. When marriage was over and they had turned home, the weaver demands bride, but the barber safes and now they have